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SEVENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

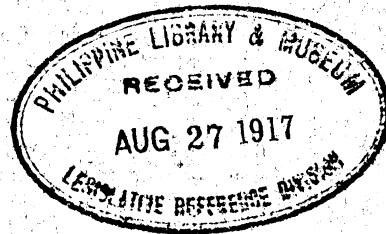
OF THE

Manila

UNIVERSITY of the PHILIPPINES



APRIL 4, 1917



MANILA
BUREAU OF PRINTING
1917

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SEVENTH
ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY *of the* PHILIPPINES



APRIL 4, 1917

MANILA
BUREAU OF PRINTING
1917

BOARD OF REGENTS

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

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COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
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COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
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Rafael Enriquez, Dean

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Wallace W. George, Director

PROGRAM

MUSIC

**ENTRANCE OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS, BOARD OF VISITORS,
UNIVERSITY COUNCIL, CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES**

Introductory Remarks by President Villamor

Commencement Address by the Honorable Manuel .L Quezon

**President of the Senate
Member of the Board of Regents**

MUSIC

CONFERRING OF DEGREES

Address to the Graduates by Victoriano Yamzon, Esq.

**On behalf of the Honorable Pablo Lorenzo
Member of the Board of Regents**

MUSIC

HONORARY DEGREE
DOCTOR OF LAWS
FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, B. A., LL. B.
Governor-General of the Philippine Islands

DEGREES IN COURSE AND CERTIFICATES

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS (123)

Rafael Acosta, Asingan, Pangasinan	Benigno R. Fajardo, Lubao, Pampanga
Eulogio B. Aguirre, La Carlota, Occidental Negros	José M. Feliciano, Phar. G., San Fernando, Pampanga
Juan Alano, Malolos, Bulacan	Ramón Feliciano y Tiomico, Phar. G., San Fernando, Pampanga
Atanacio A. Albano, Dingras, Ilocos Norte	Pedro Fortich y Bejar, Alava, Pangasinan
Josefina Altiveros, Manila	Teodulo D. Franco, San Luis, Pampanga
Antonio D. Alvir, Bulacan, Bulacan	Maria L. Galang, Malolos, Bulacan
Roque V. Andaya, Mambusao, Capiz	Ricardo Galang y Espiritu, Apalit, Pampanga
Estanislao P. Angeles, San Simon, Pampanga	Melquiades J. Gamboa, Jaro, Iloilo
Pablo Anzures y Manas, Manila	Vicente Garcia, Aliaga, Nueva Ecija
Eustaquio Aquino, Pamplona, Cagayan	Anastacio B. Gerardo, Laoag, Ilocos Norte
Concepcion Aragon, Manila	Francisco Gomez, Malolos, Bulacan
Regino G. Arcinas, San Ildefonso, Bulacan	José P. Guido, Botolan, Zambales
Asunción M. Arriola, Gasan, Marinduque	Matilde B. de Guzman, San Isidro, Nueva Ecija
Antonio F. Ascaño, Tuguegarao, Cagayan	Cristino Jamias, Sarrat, Ilocos Norte
Festo G. Asprez, Agoz, La Union	Ricardo G. Jara, La Paz, Iloilo
Aquilino B. Atienza, Taal, Batangas	Bernardino Jardeleza, Jaro, Iloilo
Ramon R. Aviles, Manila	Manuel A. Javellana, Jaro, Iloilo
Luz Bantug, San Isidro, Nueva Ecija	Melanio B. Javierto, Lucena, Tayabas
Consuelo Barrera y Alimurung, Concepcion, Tarlac	Fabia Jacson y de Guzman, Navotas, Rizal
Jesus G. Barrera y Alimurung, Concepcion, Tarlac	Pedro M. Lecaroz, Sta. Cruz, Tayabas
Liborio Y. Bayot, San Fernando, Sorsogon	Eufrosino P. Limbaco, Mambajao, Misamis
Cornelio Blancaflor, Barotac Nuevo, Iloilo	Crispin Llamado y Aure, M. Nuñez, Cavite
Julian Bulaon, Arayat, Pampanga	Ramón P. Locsin, Bago, Occidental Negros
Timoteo R. Butalid, Tagbilaran, Bohol	Estanislao Lopez y Rivera, Binmaley, Pangasinan
José Ma. Cajucum, Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija	Antoline C. Lualhati, Rosario, Batangas
Alfredo Calupitan y Belleza, Sta. Cruz, Laguna	Serafin E. Macaraig, Concepcion, Tarlac
Adolfo Cascólan y Casanova, Rosales, Pangasinan	Meliton M. Manza y Miron, Romblon, Capiz
Antonio L. Castillo, Cebu, Cebu	Mariano L. Mencías, Villasis, Pangasinan
Anastacio F. de Castro, Calivo, Capiz	Ramón Andrés Micú, Asingan, Pangasinan
Cipriano de Castro y Bermudez, Pagbilao, Tayabas	José M. Munda, Salasa, Pangasinan
Luis F. de Castro, Pandakan, Manila	Manuel Navarro, Cebu, Cebu
José L. Celeste, Jaro, Iloilo	Andres Nicolas y Suguitan, Laoag, Ilocos Norte
Josefa U. Chuapoco, Manila	Valerio Nolasco y Morales, Laoag, Ilocos Norte
Moises Cillan, Louisiana, Laguna	Amado D. Obispo, Tayabas, Tayabas
Felicitimo E. Corsino, Caoayan, Ilocos Sur	Emilia V. Ongsiaco, Manila
Frank W. Co-Tui, Aparri, Cagayan	Pascual M. Padilla y O. Mariano, San Carlos, Pangasinan
Jesus de la Cruz y Alvañiz, Bugason, Antique	Eleuterio Paez, San Isidro, Nueva Ecija
Macario Enriquez Cuerpocruz, Obando, Bulacan	Juan V. Pagaspas, Tanawan, Batangas
Fausto C. Cuizon, Gapan, Nueva Ecija	Eduardo E. Palma, Santa Cruz, Marinduque, Tayabas
Catalino O. Dacanay, Bacnotan, Union	Hermenegildo Palma Paraiso, Sta. Cruz, Marinduque, Tayabas
Dominador Y. David, San Fernando, Pampanga	Simeon B. Paz, Nueva Caceres, Camarines
Eliseo G. Dayao y Gaspar, Malolos, Bulacan	Eugenio Perez, San Carlos, Pangasinan
Isaac B. Decena, Naga, Camarines	Edmundo S. Piccio, Iloilo, Iloilo
Anastacio L. Deiparine, Talisay, Cebu	Gaudencio E. Piit, Opol, Cagayan de Misamis
Marcos Esquivel y Ramos, Jaen, Nueva Ecija	Gregorio C. Punzalan, Taal, Batangas
José P. Eusebio, San Fernando, Pampanga	Primo G. Quizon, Magalang, Pampanga

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS—Continued.

Cipriano de los Reyes, Arayat, Pampanga	Gerónimo Suva, Cabiaw, Nueva Ecija
Enrique J. A. Rimando y Florindo, Naguillian, Union	Numeriano Tanopo y Muñoz, Dagupan, Pangasinan
Numeriano R. Rodriguez, Sariaya, Tayabas	Emilio B. Tarroza, Saravia, Occidental Negros
Luis N. Roque, San Fernando, Pampanga	Domingo Torralba, Tagbilaran, Bohol
Silverio Gallardo Ruiz, Burgos, Pangasinan	Casto Cabreza Unson, Lucena, Tayabas
Sixto Runez y Flores, Caba, Union	Procopio F. Valte, San Rafael, Bulacan
Lourdes Samonte y Fres, Laoag, Ilocos Norte	Teogenes Velez, Cagayan, Misamis
Rosario Sanchez, Pasig, Rizal	Modesto N. Villalobos, Candon, Ilocos Sur
Juan Zulueta, Santa Cruz, Manila	Arsenio C. Villanueva, Arevalo, Iloilo
José Maria Santiago, Aliaga, Nueva Ecija	Manuela F. Villanueva, Vigan, Ilocos Sur
Ildefonso Y. Santos, Cabusao, Camarines	Manuel L. Carreon, San Fernando, Pampanga (with honors)
Felisa Sapinoso, Imus, Cavite	William Walter Reich, Singapore (with honors)
Elidoro B. Segui, Batac, Ilocos Norte	José Romero y Muñoz, Tanjay, Oriental Negros (with honors)
Nicanor Maronilla-Seva, Libon, Albay	Maria M. Valdez, Batac, Ilocos Norte (with honors)
Eufronia D. Singian, San Fernando, Pampanga	
Manuel S. Sitchon, Bago, Occidental Negros	
Pedro R. Suaverdez, Candelaria, Tayabas	

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE (15)

Rafael Acosta, Asingan, Pangasinan	Indalecio Madamba y Fahelmo, B. A., San Miguel, Ilocos Norte
Aurelio Arguelles y Añonuevo, B. A., Batangas, Batangas	Severo R. Magpantay, B. A., Tanawan, Batangas
José Arigo, B. A., Kawit, Cavite	Macario G. Naval é Israel, B. A., San Fernando, Pampanga
Vicente Garcia, Aliaga, Nueva Ecija	Gregorio Rico Oca, B. A., Albay, Albay
Vicente Miguel Hilario y Legaspi, B. A., Batangas, Batangas	Rosario Sanchez, Pasig, Rizal
Rosario Jurado y Alvares, B. A., Lucena, Tayabas	Nicanor Maronilla-Seva, Libon, Albay
Ramon P. Locsin, Bago, Occidental Negros	Nicolas Zafra, B. A., San Fernando, Union
Antonio A. Maceda, B. A., Pagsanjan, Laguna	

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF AGRICULTURE (11)

Teofilo Guevarra Calingasan, Lipa, Batangas	Dionisio P. Pastorfide, Sta. Cruz, Marinduque, Tayabas
Leopoldo Sudano Clemente, Paombong, Bulacan	Cenon Ramon Paulican, Tanay, Rizal
Leon Ballesteros Edroso, Vintar, Ilocos Norte	Simón A. Reyes, Lezo, Capiz
Simeon Flores y Sindiong, Dumaguete, Oriental Negros	Dionisio R. Tuazon, Orion, Bataan
Arsenio A. Goco, Malabon, Rizal	Paul L. Villyar, Magarao, Camarines
Gregorio Fidel Grageda y Ramos, Camalig, Albay	

THE TITLE OF MASTER FARMER (1)

José Zamora, B. Agri., Manila

THE DEGREE OF GRADUATE IN PHARMACY (12)

Esperanza Aliwalas y Jurado, Arayat, Pampanga	Josefa Panlilio y Tizon, San Fernando, Pampanga
Cecilia Brión Cordero, San Pablo, Laguna	Flaviana del Rosario y Basa, Kawit, Cavite
Galicano Briones y Ramos, Tarlac, Tarlac	Demetrio Santos, Mariquina, Rizal
Jovita Cabreza Zaide, Pagsanjan, Laguna	Florencia Velazquez y Talag, Calumpit, Bulacan
Raymunda Evangelista y David, San Fernando, Pampanga	Rita Veneracion y de la Merced, Baliuag, Bulacan
Rosario Garcia Jimeno, Manila	
Fabia Jocson y de Guzman, Navotas, Rizal	

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (23)

IN AGRICULTURE

Francisco Abella Abadilla, Catanauan, Tayabas	Mariano G. Medalla, Santo Tomas, Batangas
Mariano E. Gutierrez y Reyes, Laoag, Ilocos Norte	Leopoldo Guillermo Mendoza, Manila
	Gregorio M. Francisco, Malolos, Bulacan
	Felix Bautista Sarao, Imus, Cavite
	Hilarion Silvestre Silayan, Binangonan, Rizal

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE—Continued.

IN EDUCATION

Encarnacion Alzona, B. A., Lucena, Tayabas
 Vicente Miguel Hilario y Legaspi, B. A., Batangas, Batangas
 Antonio A. Maceda, B. A., Pagsanjan, Laguna
 Andrea Mariano y Tiongco, B. A., Manila
 Socorro Marquez, B. A., Lucena, Tayabas
 Ramona Salud Tirona, B. A., Imus, Cavite

IN PHARMACY

Ramón Abarquez y Fabella, Phar. G., Pagsanjan, Laguna
 Ramón Feliciano y Tiomico, Phar. G., San Fernando, Pampanga

José M. Feliciano, Phar. G., San Fernando, Pampanga
 José V. Gloria y Panopio, Phar. G., Bauan, Batangas

IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

Silvestre M. Tan Chauco, B. A., Batangas, Batangas
 Salvador Tolentino, B. A., Angono, Rizal
 Arturo P. Nitorreda, B. A., San Isidro, Nueva Ecija
 José G. Lozada, B. A., Dumanjug, Cebu
 Maximo Dimson, B. A., Lubao, Pampanga

IN CHEMISTRY

Cecilio Alincastré, B. A., Hagonoy, Bulacan

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS (26)

Meliton D. Albaña, Panitan, Capiz
 Lorenzo Campo y Catarroja, B. A., Macalelon, Tayabas
 Constantino Canto y Zamora, Tigbauan, Iloilo
 Teófilo de las Alas y Jesiel, Indang, Cavite
 Servillano de la Cruz, B. A., Lingayen, Pangasinan
 Jesús M. de la Rama, B. A., Iloilo, Iloilo
 Nicolas Estella y Echon, Masinloc, Zambales
 Heinrich W. Gangnuss, Manila
 Agustin Y. Kintanar, B. A., Argao, Cebu
 José Ledesma y Araneta, B. A., Silay, Occidental Negros
 Lorenzo D. Licup, B. A., Angeles, Pampanga
 Felipe R. Lizada, Mulanay, Tayabas
 José P. Melencio, B. A., Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija
 José Montaña y Gonzaga, Molo, Iloilo

José Moreno, B. A., Bacolod, Occidental Negros
 Felicísimo Oboza y Gallardo, B. A., Bani, Pangasinan
 David M. Pargas, B. A., Batangas, Batangas
 José Rivas y Alejandro, Vigan, Ilocos Sur
 Arsenio Roldan y Cabrera, B. A., Navotas, Rizal
 Exequiel M. Z. Santos, B. A., Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija
 Carl Henry Van Hoven, Manila
 Vicente R. Ybiernas, B. A., Iloilo, Iloilo
 Sidney C. Schwarzkopf, Manila (with honors)
 Gavino Verde Yap-Chiongco, B. A., Aliaga, Nueva Ecija (with honors)
 Pedro Ylagan é Ylagan, B. A., San Carlos, Occ. Negros (with honors)
 Felipe Ysmael, B. A., Iloilo, Iloilo (with honors)

THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING (5)

Nicanor Cortes y Ceniza, B. A., B. S. Eng., Mandawe, Cebu
 Maximo Dimson, B. A., Lubao, Pampanga
 José G. Lozada, B. A., Dumanjug, Cebu

Isaias Fernando y Rodrigo, B. A., B. S. Eng., Bulacan, Bulacan
 Teodato Macabulos, La Paz, Tarlac

THE DEGREE OF CIVIL ENGINEER (5)

Gregorio Alcantara y Beron, B. A., Batangas, Batangas
 Mamerto S. Cruz, B. A., San Mateo, Rizal
 Hilario S. Clemente y de la Rosa, B. A., Paombong, Bulacan

Jacinto Gochoco y Ceniza, B. A., Cebu, Cebu
 Severino Fernandez, B. A., Manila

THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS (2)

Josefa Desiderio, B. A., Cavite, Cavite

Encarnacion Gonzaga, B. A., Jaro, Iloilo

THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE (2)

Amando Clemente, B. A., Pulilan, Bulacan

José Mirasol y Jison, B. S. Agr., Silay, Occ. Negros

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF VETERINARY MEDICINE (5)

Juan David Generoso y Enriquez, Bauan, Batangas
 Manuel Diaz Sumulong, Antipolo, Rizal
 Pedro Sales y Sangalang, San Fernando, Pampanga

Santiago Yateo Rotea, Biñan, Laguna
 Torcuato Felipe Rivadelo y Rosacia, Balles-teros, Cagayan

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (22)

Marcelo S. Agana y Exguerra, Tarlac, Tarlac	Paciano T. Garcia y Palafox, San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte
Crispulo Arnaldo y Ferrer, San F. de Malabon, Cavite	Lamberto Leiva, Manila
Justo Avila y Espejo, Tuguegarao, Cagayan	Felix R. Fernandez de Leon, Iloilo, Iloilo
Trinidad P. F. Bañuelos y del Rosario, Tarlac, Tarlac	Walfrido de Leon y Balantakbo, B. A., Santa Cruz, Laguna
Alfonso P. Concepcion y Cabrera, Camiling, Tarlac	Roman B. Montenegro, Lemery, Batangas
Severo Cosca y Molina, B. A., San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite	Santiago Ochoa y Sarmiento, Capas, Tarlac
Crescenciano Deles y Hortillosa, Barotac Nue- vo, Iloilo	Benito Pañganiban y Magnayé, Tanauan, Ba- tangas
Facundo Esquivel y Frias, Jaen, Nueva Ecija	Pedro Rodriguez y Adona, Montalban, Rizal
Baldomera Esteban y Raymundo, Manila	Cristobal Santiago y Dimag-iba, Malolos, Bu- lacan
Luis Gamboa, Silay, Occidental Negros	Pedro R. Santos, Calumpit, Bulacan
Macaria Garcia y Vergara, Mexico, Pampanga	Ana V. Vasquez Arias, San Isidro, Nueva Ecija

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF TROPICAL MEDICINE (2)

Cristobal Manalang, M. D., Nagkarlang, La- guna	Herman Gustave Maul, M. D., Denver, Colo- rado
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THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH (1)

Paul McCullough Lowell, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

FOREWORD.

The seventh annual commencement of the University of the Philippines was held on Wednesday morning, April 4, 1917. The procession of the members of the Board of Regents, Board of Visitors and Faculty, and graduates formed at half after eight o'clock in University Hall and proceeded to the campus where the exercises were held in the open air.

The number of graduates exceeded by far that of any previous year.

A notable feature of the Seventh Commencement was the conferring of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon His Excellency Francis Burton Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.

At the conclusion of the commencement exercises, a reception was held in his honor in University Hall, and was attended by officials of the military and civil governments, and members of the Board of Regents, faculty, students and alumni of the University.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HONORABLE MANUEL L. QUEZON.

President of the Senate.

Member of the Board of Regents.

[By the Honorable IGNACIO VILLAMOR, President of the University.]

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL; MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS AND OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS; MEMBERS OF THE FACULTIES AND STUDENT BODY; DISTINGUISHED GUESTS; LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

At the closing of each academic year we gather in this beautiful campus to introduce to the public at large the members of the graduating classes of the different colleges of the University, and thereby to let the Filipino people know the achievements attained by this institution during the passing year.

This is not, however, the only object of the commencement exercises; they are largely intended to remind ourselves of the ideals which led the Legislature to found this University to make this institution a great center of learning, a center of learning that will best preserve the life and promote the welfare of the Filipino people; they also serve to fix in the minds of our graduates a lasting impression of the duties and grave responsibilities that they are bound to fulfill in the leadership of our country.

Such ideals will be dwelt upon and fostered on this occasion by the gentleman who will deliver the commencement address, a man eminent in learning, distinguished for his unselfish patriotism and the great services he has rendered to the cause of the Philippines. Identified with the sentiments and aspirations of the people who maintain this institution, a firm believer in the arts and the sciences as the controlling forces in the upbuilding and progress of nations, a loyal friend of this University, his wise counsels would be the most fitting and proper to inspire and influence our graduates and all our fellow citizens.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you the Honorable Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Senate and Member of the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS.

[By the Honorable MANUEL L. QUEZON.]

MR. PRESIDENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS, MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY, MEMBERS OF THE GRADUATING CLASS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

On an occasion such as this, it is well for all of us, who are in some capacity with this University, to reflect upon its mission, so as to keep it constantly in our mind and thus be able to direct all our efforts to insuring its success.

The University of the Philippines has cost the people of the Philippine Islands, to this date, ₱3,811,909.49, and we may safely predict that it will henceforth cost not less than ₱600,000 yearly for its maintenance and improvement. In a country such as ours, where the total income of the government does not exceed ₱30,000,000 annually, these figures constitute a respectable item. Were this University but to train young ladies and young men for professional careers, or qualify them in other lines of higher instruction, there being already private institutions that are doing or could do the same thing, the Legislature which enacted the law creating this University would be subject to the severe criticism of having invested public funds needlessly. But this University was created primarily to fit men for the proper discharge of the duties of citizenship in a superior degree, or in other words, to build up honest, courageous, wise and well-instructed patriots.

Patriotism is a sentiment which did not exist in the world two centuries ago, when there was no sense of nationality. Patriotism is the offspring of nationalism, and until nationalism was well understood and felt, there did not exist true and real patriotism. To be sure, there was love of, and loyalty to, a dynasty of a family caste, but never patriotism in the sense that we understand and as we construe that word now-a-days. Referring to our own country, there are still fresh in the memory of living men the days when we, as a people, did not possess this civic virtue. Not many decades before the year 1896, our love for the land of our birth did not extend any further than the

geographical limits of the particular town, or, at most, of the particular province where we chanced to see, for the first time, the light of the day. True enough, there appeared now and then, during the last century, educated Filipinos who realized that the different regions of the Archipelago had interests in common and felt the necessity of binding them together. Most of these men devoted their lives to accomplish this end and ameliorate the condition of their country folk. But to Rizal was reserved the eternal glory of achieving this most noble and greatest aim. He it was who, with his writings, succeeded in awakening among us the spirit of nationality, and it was he who, by dying for his people, gave us the lesson of heroic patriotism.

In a democratic country patriotism, to be wholesome—in fact, to be true,—must be intelligent and deliberate. It is not blind or ignorant loyalty to the country that democracy requires or needs, but a reasoning, reasonable, conscientious loyalty to the great ideals of justice, order, and liberty. Hence it is absolutely necessary for democratic governments to give the people free education, so that everyone may have the opportunity of learning the duties of citizenship and of knowing the ideals for which his country stands. Intelligent patriotism is incompatible with any kind of prejudice against, or with the ambition of subjugating or exploiting, other people. Only ignorant or mistaken patriotism can be defined, as someone has done, “as dislike of another country, masked in the guise of love for our own.” A patriot—a true patriot—is he who loves his country with a love so strong, so loyal, so devoted, so overwhelming, that it inspires him to think constantly of, and compels him to work, to fight, and to die for, that country. And because he is ever ready to exact for his people every right that is theirs, he is also glad to ever accord to others those rights which belong to them. In the mind of the intelligent patriot, there is no more conflict between the cause, aim, and purpose of the life of individuals than between the cause, aim, and purpose of the life of nations. To illustrate my thought with a living instance, permit me to pause right here, just to point out to you a man who, in the unanimous opinion of the members of the Council and of the Board of Regents of this University, is a true patriot. Francis Burton Harrison has merited the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, with which the University to-day honors him, because of his statemanship, which is only another name for wise and true patriotism in handling the great affairs of the state. In accordance with his conception of his patriotic duties as an Ameri-

can Governor-General, he has done for the Filipino people, and has done it successfully, everything in his power to secure for us from the Government which he represents, and to which we now owe allegiance, the recognition of many of our fundamental rights and the promise of future recognition of all our rights as a people. He has well understood, and has well carried into the practical arena of his administration, the ideals for which his country stands, to the extent that he appears to us as the very embodiment of those ideals. The present Governor-General knows that the United States does not stand for either conquest, militarism, imperialism, or commercialism, but for nationalism and equal opportunity for men and for peoples. He knows that his country has a sacred mission to perform for the benefit of mankind as "the keeper of the democratic conscience of the world." Knowing this, the Governor-General has consecrated his administration to making us the early beneficiaries of his country's mission.

In the mind of the true and highly educated patriot, every nation, of whatever civilization, has its part to play in the betterment of the human race, and each nation can best do its part by allowing, and even helping, others to do theirs.

It is in this sense that we want the graduates of this University to become patriotic—they, who, owing to their preparation, will be the leaders of our people. We want them to exert their leadership to keep their country always within the path of justice, both when dealing with itself as well as when dealing with others. The proverb "My Country Right or Wrong" is an ignorant, narrow conception of patriotism. The motto should be: "Your country when she is right, and when she is wrong, fight and struggle to keep her right."

To be patriotic, it is not necessary that one's name shall be on the payroll of the government. The patriot is not to be confused with either the office seeker or the officeholder. An office seeker or an officeholder may well be a patriot, but he is not necessarily a patriot. A private citizen, in his own private enterprise, can find opportunity, if he only will, to render much more, or at least as much, service to his country as the citizen who holds a public office. Under a democracy the government of the country is the business of all the people, and it is everyone's duty to contribute his full share toward the realization of its purpose. Balance between government and liberty is the very essence and life of democracy, and so it is the paramount duty of the citizen to watch out that it is being maintained. When the government attempts to encroach upon the sphere of

action of liberty, patriotic citizens should raise their hands to stop it, lest despotism should dethrone democracy through their indifference and neglect. When, in the name of liberty, the sphere of action of the government is threatened with being hampered, patriotic citizens should raise their voices to point out the danger of forthcoming social disorganization and possible destruction of the nation unless the government be respected. Hence, we should be ever watchful of the enemies of democracy. They are of two kinds, and, therefore, the attacks against democracy may come from either of these two sources. Temperamentally, or on account of their peculiar mental attitude, reactionaries are born enemies of democracy. They distrust the people; they do not believe in their collective wisdom; they think that there are elements in society better fitted, by divine grace, to run the government than the people at large, and, therefore, they are always trying to take away from the people their powers to place it in the hands of these divinely gifted elements. They want not only a strong government,—a government that will quell every individual initiative, that will interfere in every affair of our daily life, that will have the ultimate say in our actions and opinions,—but also a government controlled by few. The supremacy of reactionary influence in any country will surely bring about the downfall of democracy and the reign of despotism. The other enemies of democracy are just the opposite of the reactionaries. They are those who constantly speak on behalf of liberty; who talk always of rights but never of duties; who describe law as the personal caprice of the powers that be, dictated by their own personal interest and for their own private benefit, and who represent the government as necessarily an enemy of the people. We call such men demagogues. In all the history of the world, none have been more dangerous enemies of human freedom than the demagogues, for it takes time to unmask them. They always appear disguised as patriots, and in their noisy way, and, through unscrupulous methods, they invariably get big followings. The man who would be useful to the cause of democracy must not allow the demagogue to frighten him into silence. He should challenge him to a battle in the open field, for while he may suffer temporary defeats, at the end he will be victorious. When the eyes of the people have seen the true self of a demagogue, through tearing away the veil which covers his greedy and selfish face, the people themselves will destroy the pedestal which they have built for this false idol.

These two enemies of democracy which I have just described

are not exotic plants in our country. Amongst our own people, there are still those who are imbued with ideas of the old philosophy that taught that there are men who are born to govern and others to obey. If not openly, at least in their heart of hearts they are opposed to any onward movement toward the complete establishment of a thoroughly democratic government in these Islands, and they would fight against it if they thought they had the chance of doing it with impunity. However, they are not so numerous as to cause real uneasiness, and I hope they will decrease more and more in number as the wisdom of our people, in the management of our national affairs, is presented before their eyes.

Moreover, the death-knell of the reactionary spirit has been sounded the world over. The abdication of the Czar of Russia has but one meaning: We have entered frankly into the age when all governments not of the people, for the people, and by the people will cease to exist. The influence upon all undemocratic government of the end of Peter the Great's empire can not be overestimated. Prophecy is a very precarious pastime, but I venture to assert that the graduating class of 1917 of this University will, before they are aged, see in every country where the voice of the people is not now heeded, changes making that voice supreme in the counsels of the nation.

The demagogue is the menace of the future, not only in our land, but in every other land. He can do more, and he will do more, to discredit democratic governments than all the despots or reactionaries put together. He will bring more evils, more horrors, work more havoc to society, than all the despots of History have together brought and wrought, for his work is always that of destruction. He opposes every constructive policy to offer none as a substitute. He excites the lowest passions. He tries to turn every element of society against another. He is now with the laboring class, to-morrow with the capitalists, as best serves his particular purpose of the moment, always fomenting class hatred, always telling those with whom he pretends to be that they are the victims of those whom he is fighting. He is the sworn enemy of social justice. He must be defeated; he must be destroyed if liberty is to be, as it should be, the blessing of humanity.

It is the duty of the University to train the young men and young women who come within its walls to fight both kinds of enemies of democracy, and they can fight them from whatever position they take in life, whether as public officials or as private citizens. They can be the defenders of democratic principles

and practices. If they are in the Government service they should see to it that the Government is efficient, honest, and just. If they are in private life, they should denounce every kind of corruption, obey the laws, uphold the government, and pay due respect to its high representatives.

We are in the formative period of our national life. We are laying the foundation of our national existence. Upon what we do now will depend the success or failure of the Philippine nation. Ours is indeed a very critical period, full of responsibilities, but for the same reason, full also of opportunities. Fortunate are we that can do enough to accomplish deeds for which we shall be remembered by future generations. Those coming after us will not have as noble a task as we have. To be sure, it is arduous, extremely difficult, but it is not impossible of achievement. We have the advantage that it is not necessary for us to invent anything new, for we have the lessons left by all the other nations of the world before us. We can profit by their experience. All we have to do is to strive to avoid their errors and to try to improve upon their successful methods. We must naturally adapt all to our needs, to our environments, and to our ways. To do this, it is necessary that we know ourselves well; that we learn our actual weaknesses and have the courage of admitting and correcting them. Let us not be unmindful of the fact that, while we have improved greatly since our great apostle Rizal presented to our eyes our social defects and vices, still many of those evils yet exist.

Every man and every woman who leaves this University must bear his or her part in the campaign for our social, political, and economical betterment. They are the fortunate beneficiaries of an institution supported by the Filipino people, and they are therefore especially obliged to devote at least a part of their time to their country. They must go out and preach the gospel of true patriotism throughout this land, not only by their words, but by their deeds. For our graduates to do what we expect them to do—that is to say, to be patriotic—they must be public spirited and unselfish men, for selfishness is incompatible with patriotism.

The selfish man can never be patriotic. The spirit of unselfishness must be inculcated in every one of our young people, since selfishness is man's worst possible defect. No matter how much knowledge; no matter how much power; no matter how much wealth he may have, the selfish man never is happy. He lives in constant uneasiness and fear—fears that he may not get what he wants, fears that he may lose what he has, and

his heart aches ever with the greed to get everything for himself. Unfit to live a human life, he does not really live. He merely exists. The unselfish man is always happy. He finds pleasure in giving up himself for the good of others, and he can smile, looking up to heaven even at that moment when about to lose what is most precious to us—life.

Members of the graduating class, the diploma which you will presently receive means nothing in itself, either to you or to others. It is but a certificate that you are fitted to better yourself and to help better your country, for you had here an opportunity to learn, and you should have learned, how to do it. Your success as University graduates will not be measured by this diploma, but by the way you will answer at the end of your days this question: Have you, with the knowledge you have acquired, been able to improve your condition as a man and the condition of your fellow citizen?

My friends, this is not a day of joy, but of meditation. Life in this world is too short. It is a poor ambition which does not go beyond the limit of our physical existence. Let everyone of you do something for which he will be remembered by those who will come after us centuries hence, by services rendered to his country and to humanity in general.

PRESENTATION OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL HARRISON FOR THE
HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

[By DEAN MALCOLM, of the College of Law.]

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to present, for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, Francis Burton Harrison of New York; of a prominent southern family whose father was the private secretary of President Davis and whose mother is a well-known writer; a graduate of Yale University in 1895, being number 3 out of 250 graduates; a graduate of the New York Law School in 1897; a member of the faculty of the New York Law School whose appointment was due to his taking the first prize among the graduates of that school; a member of the New York Bar; a former officer of the United States Volunteers; representative in Congress for nine years, with place on important committees and with valuable legislation to his credit; actual Governor-General of the Philippine Islands whose administration will take high rank among the many who have acted as chief executive of the Philippines; lawyer, professor of law, legislator, administrator—a man of highest character and ideals. Permit me to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws, His Excellency Francis Burton Harrison.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT VILLAMOR CONFERRING THE
HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Honorable FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON: In accordance with the laws of the Philippine Islands, and acting under authority vested thereby in the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines, there is conferred upon you this day the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto.

ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATES.

[By VICTORIANO YAMZON, Esq.]

[The Honorable Pablo Lorenzo, Representative from the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, and Member of the Board of Regents, had been invited to deliver the address to the graduates. Owing to his inability to be present, Attorney Victoriano Yamzon, a graduate of the College of Liberal Arts and of the College of Law, addressed the graduates in his behalf.]

MR. PRESIDENT, YOUR EXCELLENCY, GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD
OF REGENTS, DISTINGUISHED VISITORS, MEMBERS OF THE
CLASS OF 1917, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

The cordial welcome with which you have greeted me here to-day awakens the tenderest emotions in my heart. It takes me back to the days of my own apprenticeship under the solicitous care of inspiring masters, and makes my spirit wander on these beautiful grounds, with all their enormous vista of delightful scenery, in which professor and student revel in loving companionship, to the delight of the one and the benefit of the other. It is a dream worth depicting, and the inspired painter might find material for his canvas which would outshine in the beauty of its conception and the grandeur of its theme anything hitherto attempted by human hands.

To-day we behold a new regiment flying the colors of the University added to the army of young men and young women who have solemnly pledged themselves to fight for the uplift of justice and of truth, regardless of consequences. Theirs is the duty to march to that terrible struggle, which shall decide whether this country shall remain under the perpetual guidance of another people, into whose hands Providence has seen fit to entrust our destinies. Not the gallant conduct of the famous Six Hundred at Balaklava who dazzled the world with their heroic stand against the gigantic Cossack army; or the undying glory of the Greeks who set the Persians at bay at the historic Pass of Thermopylae, nay, not even the dogged determination of the Belgian immortals who fought to the last man to impede the advance of Teutonic invasion on Belgian soil, could surpass the heroism exacted in the struggle which this army of Univer-

sity graduates must soon face. For on you, my friends, falls the task of redeeming this land from the unhappy condition in which it now lies, that you may bequeath it in the fulness of its splendor to your children and your children's children. And so, Mr. President, inspired by these thoughts and sobered by these sentiments, let me speak to you to-day in a spirit which I trust will admit of no misunderstanding, and may God grant me power to express my thoughts and to engage your attention.

We are facing new issues to-day. Hardly had the echoes of our recent political triumphs died away when there emerged a problem too vast for the human mind to comprehend. The tendency of modern times to emphasize the material aspect of things is beginning to make itself felt among the Filipino people with a most compelling force. The time, therefore, is at hand when, carried on in this world-wide movement for things material, we should awaken from our present economic slumber and approach this stupendous task with a keen sense of consecration.

Nature has endowed this beautiful land of ours with a climate fit for husbandry in all its myriad forms. The fertile soil awaits only the deposit of the ripening seed within her bosom, that she may out of bounteous love for the children of these Islands yield food crops in amazing abundance. Rivers, as they run to the sea, carry with them the products of town and hamlet; while railroads and public highways have penetrated the dark recesses of the wilderness to the north and made possible an easy access to the regions of the Cagayan Valley. Rich in mineral resources, with a monopoly of the world-famous Manila hemp, studded with virgin forests abounding in timber in durability unsurpassed, the world's market extending her open arms to welcome our products, the Philippine Islands can assume a commanding position in the trade of the Far East. With no winter climate to freeze and destroy our vegetation and with few droughts to parch the lips of our laughing valleys, it is a revelation to the eyes of the discerning man to behold that so little use has been made of the priceless gift which God in His infinite wisdom has handed down to us and to ours.

What is it that makes possible such indifference on the part of our countrymen? Is it lack of capital? Capitalists and business men we have in rapidly increasing numbers. Is it lack of initiative? Initiative we have beyond the shadow of a doubt. Is it placid indifference, to use a term sociologists often resort to in explaining the apparent apathy which some say is characteristic of Eastern peoples? No, a thousand times no. The root of all this evil can be traced back to the peculiar atmosphere that for

centuries enveloped the Filipinos under the domination of the Castillian race. The glare of twentieth-century materialism which came with the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes eighteen years ago, when Admiral Dewey sailed triumphantly into Manila Bay, still beats almost in vain upon the dazzled eyes of my countrymen. The quiet seclusion of Spanish civilization is still with us, and thank Heaven shall to the end be with us; and say what others may, the Spanish and the Anglo-Saxon culture, combined with the best that is in our own, must be infused in the making of a greater and stronger Philippines.

Little by little, my countrymen, by degrees hardly noticeable, we are turning our eyes to the undeveloped condition of our commerce and industry. The signs of the time point to the coming of the day when the Philippine Islands, compelled by the dire necessity of producing everything for home consumption, must make herself not only a self-supporting but an exporting country as well. The greatest blessing which the present war can bestow upon posterity, not even excepting the tremendous political changes that the treaty of peace is sure to bring about, is the quickening of those dormant forces which might have lain untouched in the heart of the warring nations, to the end that the terrible economic losses due to the war may be averted within the lifetime of this generation. Into the vortex of this great economic struggle the Philippines must inevitably be drawn. The international complications that affect America must affect us; and her economic interests suffering, ours must suffer also.

Let us thank Heaven that the Filipino people, in the enviable repose and quiet which no thunder of modern artillery could mar, are left alone to solve their economic problems. Removed from the scene of a bloody conflict which threatens to shake the world to its very foundations, we are enjoying a period of peace and prosperity for which other peoples would gladly pay a handsome price. It is true that one acquires glory unspeakable dying on the field of battle in defense of his native land. It is true that history will crown with unfading laurels the heroes of all belligerent nations. It is true that the entire world will ring with applause upon the termination of the present war, in which the Lord of Hosts will give victory to those fighting for the cause of humanity and of right. It is also true that poets will sing the songs of victorious armies and compose a hymn of universal prayer for the repose of all warriors brave and true who have valiantly fought and nobly died; and that this deadly struggle will settle a problem of international law which, impossible of solution honorably in peace, has been submitted for decision to

the supreme arbitrament of arms. But a greater and more enduring victory awaits the man who awakens our brethren from their present economic lethargy, sounds the call for economic emancipation, and leads the campaign for a self-supporting Philippines.

Let not my attitude be misunderstood. I do not mean that we should divorce ourselves from political life altogether. There are men who are destined by Providence to guide the affairs of their people and to direct the course of national events. Just as in America there have been Franklins and Hamiltons and Websters to lead movements for reform, so too in our country we have and must continue to have a similar proportion of statesmen through whom the body politic must speak and act. The consummate skill with which our statesmen have shouldered our political responsibilities is an eloquent testimony of the inherent fitness of the Filipino people for self-government; and he is indeed an idle theorist who would venture the statement that even the teaching of all the maxims of representative democracy to the Filipinos would not prevent their country from becoming a second Mexico. Not a dissenting voice will be raised when I say that the brilliant record of our present-day leaders, headed by Speaker Osmeña and Senators Quezon and Palma, and strengthened and sustained by the loyal and earnest coöperation of Governor-General Harrison and the greatest President of the greatest Republic on earth—this record, I say, will go down in the history of political struggles as the most unique in the annals of far-sighted statesmanship.

These countrymen of ours deserve the lasting gratitude of the coming generation, and as its spokesmen we pay them the tribute of respect to which their services entitle them. Let us hope that their lives will be prolonged at least to such a time as they may behold with their own eyes the light of a grander day falling in all its splendor upon the national structure which their loving hands have carefully builded, with the flag of a new republic floating proudly on high, announcing to the world that these emerald isles of the eastern sea are the home of an oriental race, Malayan in blood and Malayan in sentiment, fully capable of establishing a form of government in which the voice of the people is held as sacred as the voice of God.

Gentlemen of the graduating class, as you leave to-day for the various parts of the Philippine Islands, remember the parting word of your Alma Mater. She stands before you, mute and invisible, and yet she makes her presence felt and to you she speaks with an eloquence and a fervor of which human lips

are incapable. Gently and caressingly she places her tender arms around your neck, and with a sweetness which only your own mother's voice can equal, she whispers lovingly into your ear, as she fondly clings to you, words of advice and encouragement. Your duty, she says, is to go out among your fellow men and to become a leader of public opinion. This is a responsibility which you and I cannot shirk. You owe it not only to yourself but to your people just as well, if you are to be loyal to the highest ideals for which this University stands, to control all those influences which might retard the progress of your people. Make your influence felt in your immediate circle, and make that influence a factor for good and not for evil; and you will see the institution and the people whom you dearly love rise to the pinnacle of glory and of honor.

Again your Alma Mater speaks, but she speaks now with a deeper tone and a deeper meaning. There is a frown upon her brow, and on her pale lips are pictured emotions difficult to control. She fears for your success in the practise of your chosen profession, but rather than have you enter the Government service and be an eternal office seeker, she would have you make for yourself a name as a humble citizen of the Philippine Islands. She has not nursed you through all these long years and strengthened your sinews only to become a slave. She has not sharpened your lance and armed you for the fierce fight for existence only to surrender yourself, body and soul, upon the slightest turn of fortune against you. She would have you follow the path lighted by the sublime patriotism of men like Baron Shibusawa of Japan, who prefers the life of a humble merchant to that of secretary of finance, doing his duty faithfully and well, without pomp and ostentation. Resolve, therefore, to fight; and in life or in death, in victory or in defeat, your Alma Mater will ever bless you and inscribe your name on the scroll of her honored children.

Lastly, my friends, you should remember that in leaving the University you are also departing for the cold, uncongenial world. The literary society and the debating club, the oratorical contest and the alumni association, the athletic meet and the military drill, and the charm and color of university life, with all its wholesome fun and innocent frolic, may soon fade away from your memories as you go out into the broader sunshine of the practical world. But may you not at least remember that once a year, in the same spot where we now stand, under these wide-spreading acacia trees, there is held the gathering of the sons and daughters of the University? You should like-

wise remember that there is a University of the Philippines Alumni Association, that one alumnus is now a member of the Board of Regents, and that you are still part and parcel of the University. Till doomsday your Alma Mater shall claim you as her cherished sons and daughters, and her honor and her name shall stay with you to the end. Go forth, then, ye noble children of this fair University, and bidding farewell to all these familiar scenes and faces, with your hand upon your heart, with an unyielding determination to labor with honesty and courage, fight on, to live or to die, and humanity shall rise and call you blessed.

My friends, the sentiments I have endeavored to express to-day come from a sincere and loving heart. They also bespeak the genuine emotions of Regent Lorenzo whose presence on this occasion only distance has prevented, but whose ringing voice I seem to hear reëchoing from across the fertile plains of Mindanao, bidding me to deliver to you his message of faith and of hope. May this message find echo in the remotest corner of these Islands and may it become the harbinger of that glorious future when the Filipino People, strong, free and independent, blessing the day on which God gave victory to the American arms at Manila, shall proudly assume her role in the great international drama!

ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATES.

[By the Honorable PABLO LORENZO.]

[The following address was prepared for delivery by the Honorable Pablo Lorenzo, who was prevented from attending.]

MR. PRESIDENT, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It is with no common satisfaction but also with a sense of diffidence which I cannot conceal that I have accepted the very difficult task devolving upon me to-day. This task appears more difficult when one looks back on the chain of illustrious and distinguished men who, on similar occasions, have from this very platform supplied our hearts and minds with the inspiration and advice which should guide us when we live our lives among our fellowmen. I have accepted this privilege of addressing you on this solemn occasion, not because of any novel theory that I wish to expound or any sound advice that I may give you, but because I realize that it would be most gratifying to you all to see that our Alumni are given, by virtue of my appointment as Regent, representation on the board and through the courtesy of inviting me to speak to you at these seventh commencement exercises of the University, an opportunity to express our hopes and our ideals, and what we conceive to be our duty when we leave our dear Alma Mater.

Three years ago, under the caressing and invigorating breeze of an April day, my heart thrilled and experienced the same joy, the same pleasure, the same happiness which I know your hearts are now experiencing. Very little time has elapsed since then for me to gain the necessary experience and give you an authoritative expression of my views as to what should be the aim of the graduates of the University of the Philippines. But when we bear in mind and reflect attentively upon the public utterances given by our representative men in literature, science, and politics, which have shown them to be notable for their sympathy and support of higher education as the source of enlightenment as well as of individual and social progress, one can say without any hesitation or doubt that the highest duty of a graduate of

this institution from the moment he receives his diploma is not alone to be a leader in science or in the practice of his chosen profession, but above all to be the leader of public opinion. This kind of leadership is what I conceive to be the true and ultimate object of the training we have acquired from this institution. Our distinguished President, Hon. Ignacio Villamor, has, in very definite terms, expounded what should be the ideal aim of this University, when he said that it should be "efficiency founded upon science and inspired by character." Probably we are now about to assume leadership in practically all the branches of scientific investigation and research; no doubt we are asserting our influence in all matters connected with the investigation of truth from the standpoint of the scientist, but the point I wish to consider is whether or not we, the graduates of this institution, are taking the desired and required active part in the development of sound public opinion in the Philippine Islands.

The Philippine University was founded not that it should become an institution to train young men and young women in science and higher education alone, but, also, so that its graduates should both in and out of the University take their proper part in the guidance of public opinion. The graduate of this University, by reason of the training he or she has received, possesses the unusual advantage of guiding his own people in the solution of all grave public questions. We have not been put into this world to sit still and learn only. Our duty is always to act. We should not permit our country to suffer simply because of our indifference and apathy to all public questions. We should remember that it is not so dangerous to suffer from recklessness or lack of sufficient education of the masses, who, generally, are ready to follow when wisely led, as to suffer from lack of leaders in thought and action. It is the highest mission of the graduate of this University to become such a leader. In other words, I take it to be the highest ideal of the graduate to identify science and politics so that true efficiency in public affairs may be attained. We should also remember that the life of a university graduate, if it is to be a successful one, calls for certain sacrifices. Success, my dear friends, is not to be measured in dollars and cents, but in the amount of service we render to our country and to our fellowmen. We must disabuse our minds of the idea that material success is the highest form of success. The highest form of success is to be found in the fulfilment of social service as the highest duty, and we would be unworthy sons of this University if we should not be guided

by this principle. The desire to serve the people and the country by becoming an active leader in the development of public opinion and in the promotion of good citizenship should be our highest aim. Whether we have seen fit to become doctors, pharmacists, agriculturists, or practitioners of some other scientific profession, the benefit and welfare of the people and the developing of a sound public opinion, should be our ultimate end. The average man judges himself by the average standard and cannot understand why he should take more trouble than his neighbor. We should not, therefore, complain that there is no sound public opinion in all questions affecting the people if we who belong to the class that should furnish the desired leadership in thought and action, remain inactive or keep aloof. The best element in the community cannot afford to let the highest interest of the nation or state be the sport of rogues and office-seekers. We can not, therefore, afford to avoid participation in the leadership of public opinion in public questions. It is a duty incumbent upon us to share our knowledge and training in the work of advising and guiding our less competent fellow-countrymen, because a multitude without intelligent and responsible leaders whom it respects and follows is a crowd liable to become the prey of the common politician.

Whatever power we may wield, whatever influence, education and training we possess should be used not for our own personal aggrandizement, but for the unselfish uplift of our fellow-countrymen and the guidance of public opinion. Then we shall have discovered our usefulness in the general world of men, then we may feel the consciousness of having served the cause of higher education in the Philippines.

There is one thing which in connection with what I understand to be our loftiest ideal, should be mentioned in a cursory manner, and that is the need to effectively organize the University Alumni. Almost coincident with my appointment as member of the Board of Regents, it becomes highly desirable that a body composed of graduates of this University should be organized and given official recognition in order to represent the opinion of the Alumni of this University in all matters affecting the welfare of the University students and graduates.

The spirit of coöperation and mutual understanding, as well as the development and fostering of university spirit through the University Alumni Association should deserve our careful attention. In no better way shall we be able to give our country that kind of leadership which is expected from us than by unifying our efforts, through a well-organized association, upon

a task too vast and comprehensive for each one of us individually. This effective relation and coördination of the work of the graduates of this institution is secured only through organization. As President Villamor puts it, "the importance of these associations is evident, if it is considered that university spirit, which so effectively binds students, when applied to the fatherland, tends to strengthen the sentiment of nationality."

Before concluding these remarks, let me remind you, my friends and classmates, that a university graduate is not to be judged by the degrees and diplomas he has received, but by his conduct among his fellowmen, by the kind of leadership that is expected of him, and by his character, both in his public and private life. We must not strive for intellectual leadership alone but we must be morally efficient as well, as moral leadership is the essential permanent foundation of intellectual leadership.

Last of all, in our pledge and promise to serve our country and to promote good citizenship by guiding public opinion, we must not forget what is due to the United States and to the other countries who are coöperating with us in the work of creating a greater Philippines. Patriotism does not consist in waving a flag, but in endeavoring that our country should be righteous just as well as strong, great, and happy.



